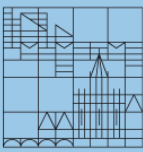


Family Values and Intergenerational Relations in Different Cultures: A Life-Span Perspective

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University of Konstanz, Germany





Acknowledgments



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“Value of Children and Intergenerational Relations”-Project

Principal Investigators: Prof. Dr. G. Trommsdorff & Prof. Dr. B. Nauck

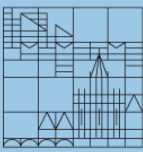
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We would like to thank all collaborators from the participating countries.

The team leaders are:

Gang Zheng (People's Republic of China), **Colette Sabatier** (France), **Gisela Trommsdorff & Bernhard Nauck** (Germany), **Ramesh Mishra** (India), **Peter R. Nelwan** (Indonesia), **Asher Ben-Arieh & Muhammad M. Haj-Yahia** (Israel & The Palestinian Authority), **Chiaki Yamada** (Japan), **Karl Peltzer** (South Africa), **Karen Fux** (Switzerland), **Katarzyna Lubiewska** (Poland), **Bilge Ataca & Cigdem Kagitcibasi** (Turkey)

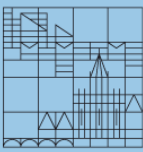




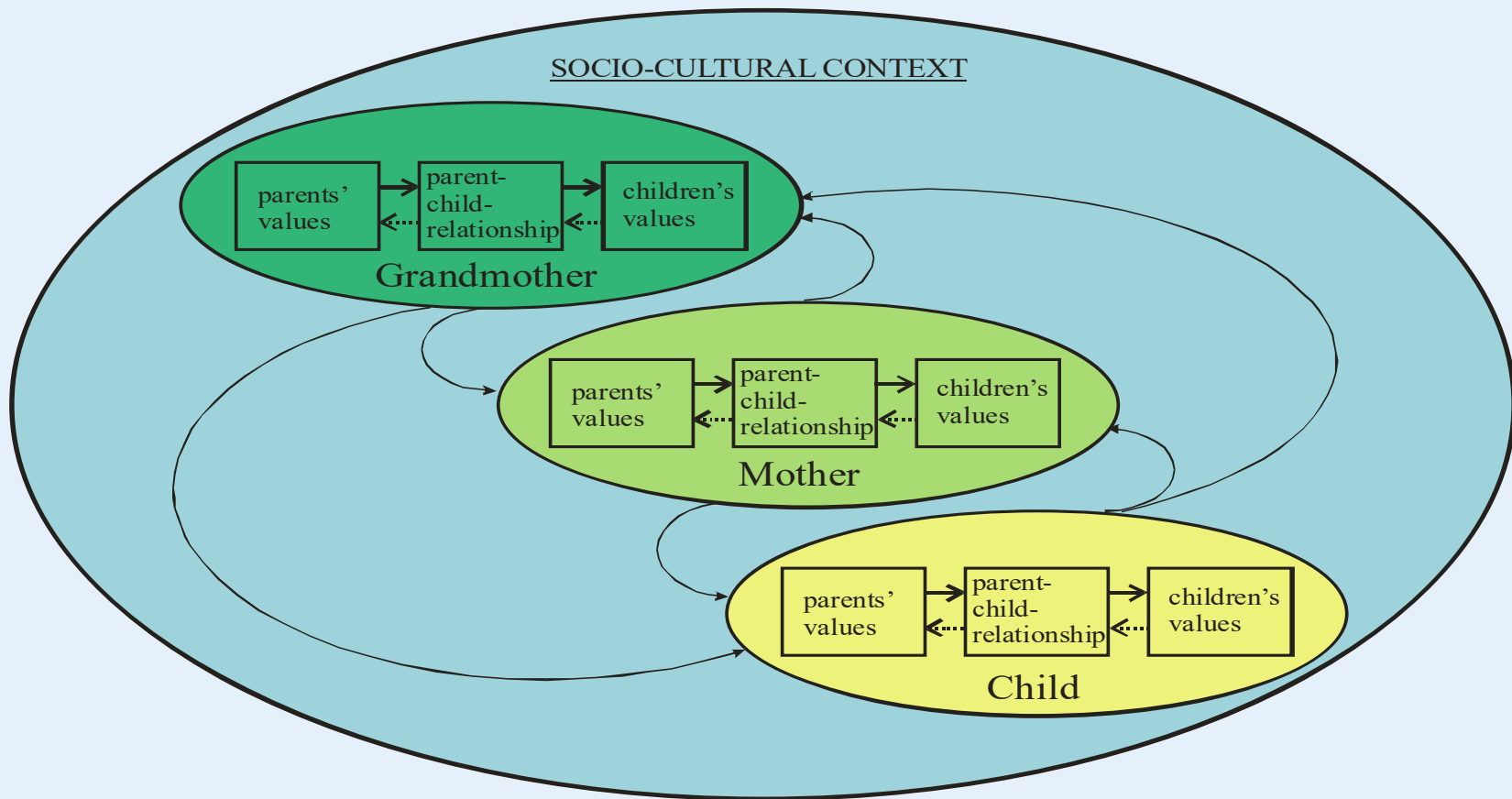
Family Values and Intergenerational Relations across Cultures

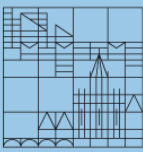
- Family values and family relationships across cultures: → Family Change
- Long tradition of studies in sociology, cultural anthropology, psychology, historical demography and other disciplines (Georgas, 2006)
- Can we „read history sideways“ by concluding that families (and cultures) change over time when we only study cross-sectional similarities and differences?
 - No, but we have no choice if we want to include psychological measures and not only rely on macro-structural indices
- Additionally, we can study cohorts or (even better) connected generations in the family to capture the processes of cultural transmission and change
 - Entails life-span perspective





Culture-Informed Model of Intergenerational Relations

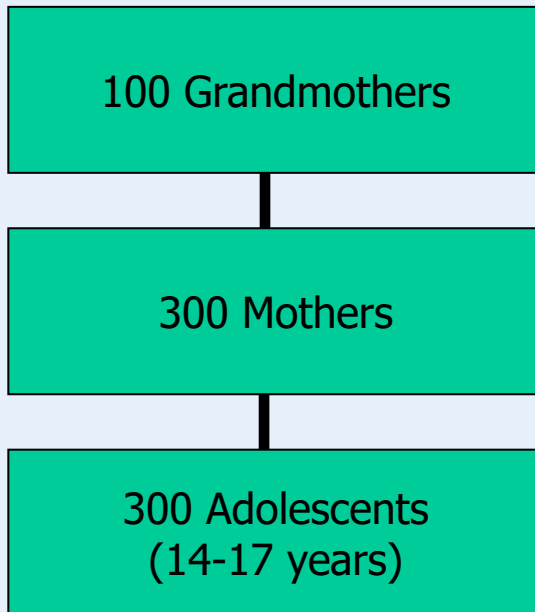




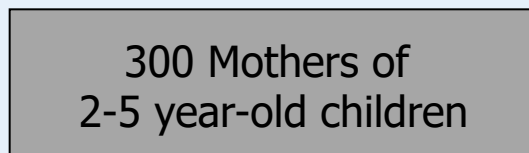
The Value of Children and Intergenerational Relations Study (VOC-Study)

Design (per country)

3-Generations Study

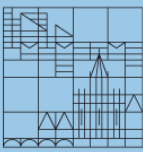


Replication Study



- Replication and extension of the cross-cultural VOC-studies carried out in the 1970ies (Arnold et al., 1975; Hoffman & Hoffman, 1973)
- Focus of the original study on
 - Relations between VOC (Reasons for having/not having children) and fertility
 - Knowledge and practice of birth control
- Focus of the new study on
 - Interplay of values and parent-child relations across 3 generations in cultural context
- Up to now, 18 cultural samples have joined the study

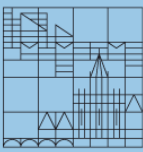




Modernization Theory and Kagitcibasi's Alternative

- Modernization brings changes in norms, values and family relationships, converging to the Western (independent) pattern
- Recent versions recognize the role of longstanding cultural traditions (e.g., religions) canalizing changes brought about by modernization
- Kagitcibasi's Theory of Family Change
 - Alternative path to the **Family Model of Emotional Interdependence**
 - Declining material but continuing emotional interdependence in the family
 - At the level of self: Autonomy **and** Relatedness
 - Need for Agency **and** Communion





Three Ideal-Typical Family Models

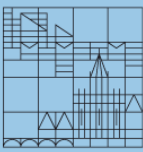
- Family Model of Independence
 - Emotional and material **Independence**
 - industrialized Western cultures, individualistic
- Family Model of Interdependence
 - Emotional and material **Interdependence**
 - traditional agrarian cultures, collectivistic
- Family Model of Emotional Interdependence
 - Continuing **emotional Interdependence**
 - Declining **material Interdependence**
 - modernizing cultures with collectivistic background

Autonomy &
Separateness

Heteronomy &
Relatedness

Autonomy &
Relatedness





Patterns of Family Values across Cultures and Generations: Configurations, Correlates, and Intergenerational Transmission

- Study 1: Adolescents' Family Models Across 10 Cultures

(Mayer, 2009, Dissertation)

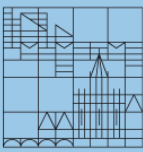
- Study 2: German and Polish Adolescents' Family Models and Relations to Relationship Quality with Parents

(Mayer, Lubiewska, & Trommsdorff, 2009, August, ECDP, Vilnius)

- Study 3: Intergenerational Transmission of Family Value Patterns in Germany, Turkey, and India

(Mayer & Trommsdorff, 2010, September, ESFR, Milan)

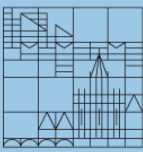




Aim of Study 1

- Kagitcibasi' s theory configurational
→ Person-oriented approach to the study of family models
- Cluster-analysis of cultural and family-related values
- Relate resulting value profiles to further family-related variables
 - Readiness to Support Parents
 - Intention to Have Own Children
- Adolescents (13-18 years) from 10 cultures from the VOC-Study

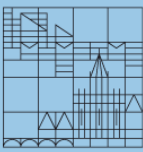




Instruments

- Value of Children: Emotional VOC / Utilitarian-normative VOC (Arnold et al., 1975)
- COLINDEX: Individualism / Collectivism (Chan, 1994)
- Family Values: Short version of „Family Relationships” scale (Georgas et al., 2006)
- Self-Construal Scale: Interdependent (Family) Self (Singelis, 1994)
- Readiness to Support Parents
Imagine the following situation: You and your friends have been planning to spend the day together, but now your parents want you to help them with household chores. What would you decide to do? () 1 Spend the day helping my parents. () 2 Spend the day with my friends
- Intention to have own children: Do you want to have children some day?
() 1 yes/probably () 2 no/probably not () 3 I don't know

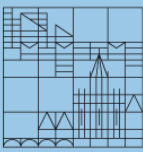




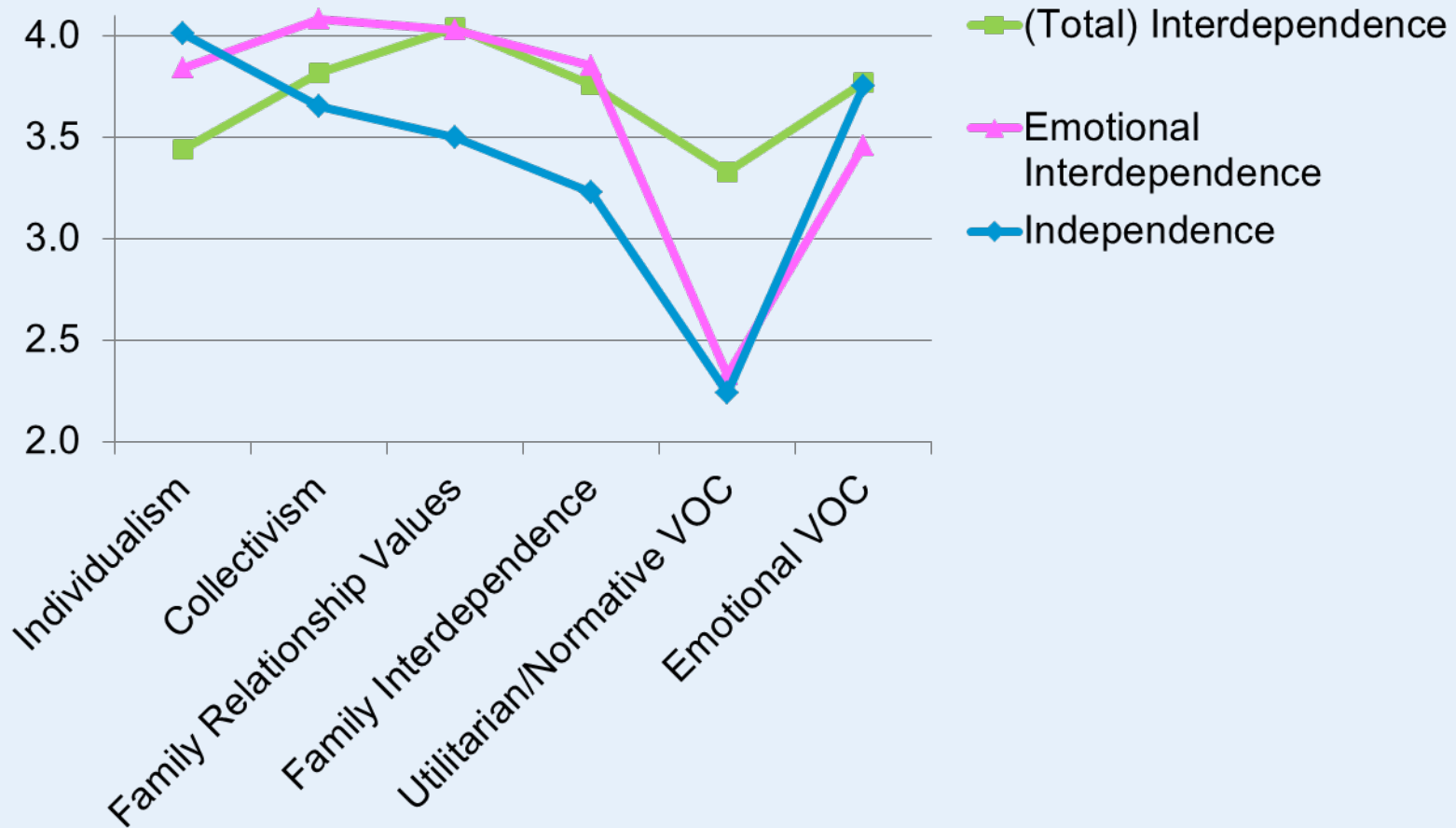
Sample: Adolescents from 10 Cultures

Culture	Males	Females	All	M Age	(SD)
Germany	137	174	311	15.7	(1.1)
France	90	110	200	15.7	(1.2)
Switzerland	55	76	131	19.8	(1.9)
Israel	69	119	188	15.8	(1.4)
Turkey	144	162	306	14.7	(1.1)
South Africa	122	195	317	15.0	(1.2)
India	148	152	300	16.0	(1.5)
Indonesia	135	165	300	15.3	(1.0)
China	129	177	306	13.8	(1.1)
Japan	77	130	207	16.5	(0.8)
Total	1106	1460	2566	15.5	(1.7)



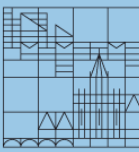


Family Value Profiles Across 10 Cultures

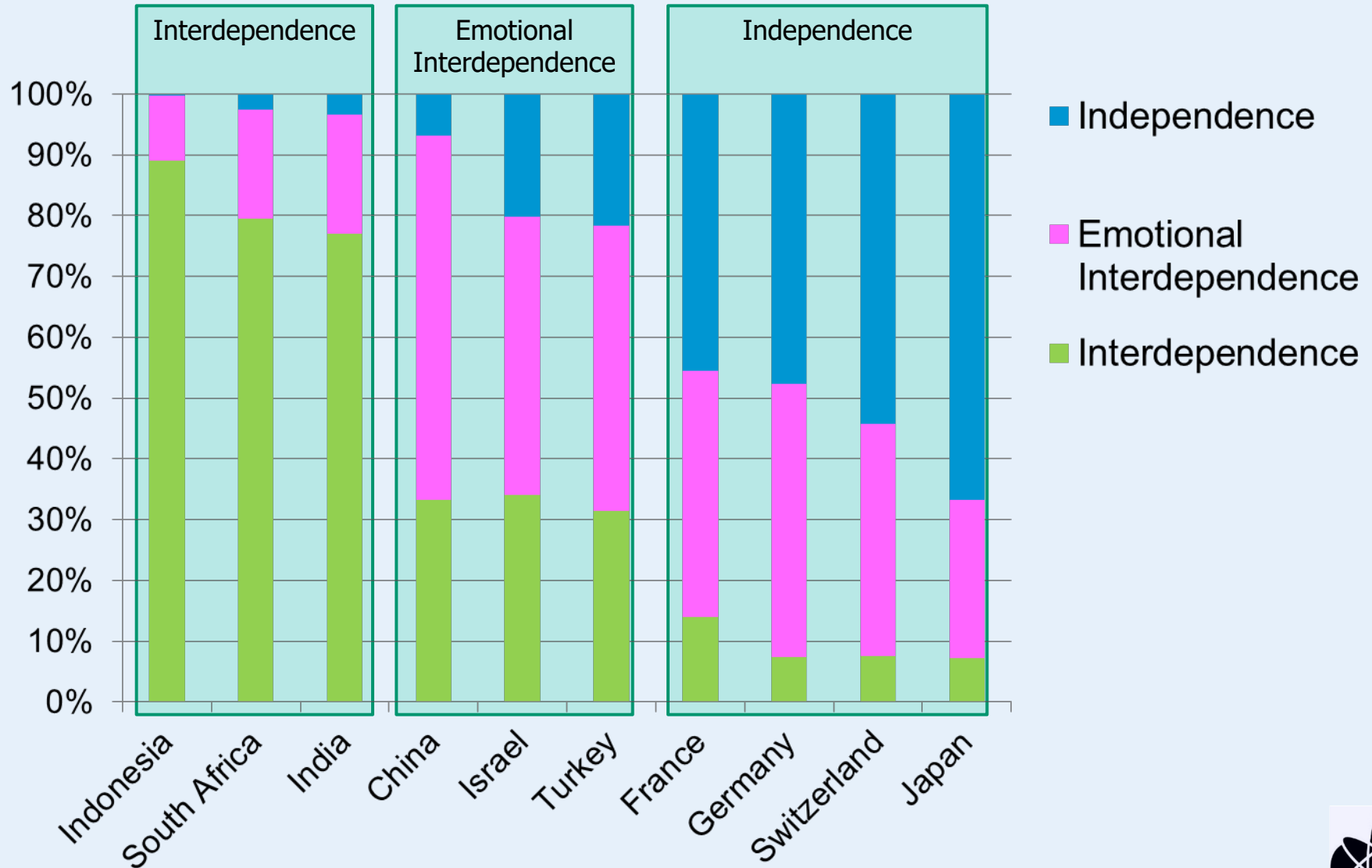


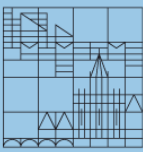
Note. Hierarchical + K-means Cluster analysis, N = 2566 adolescents from 10 countries.



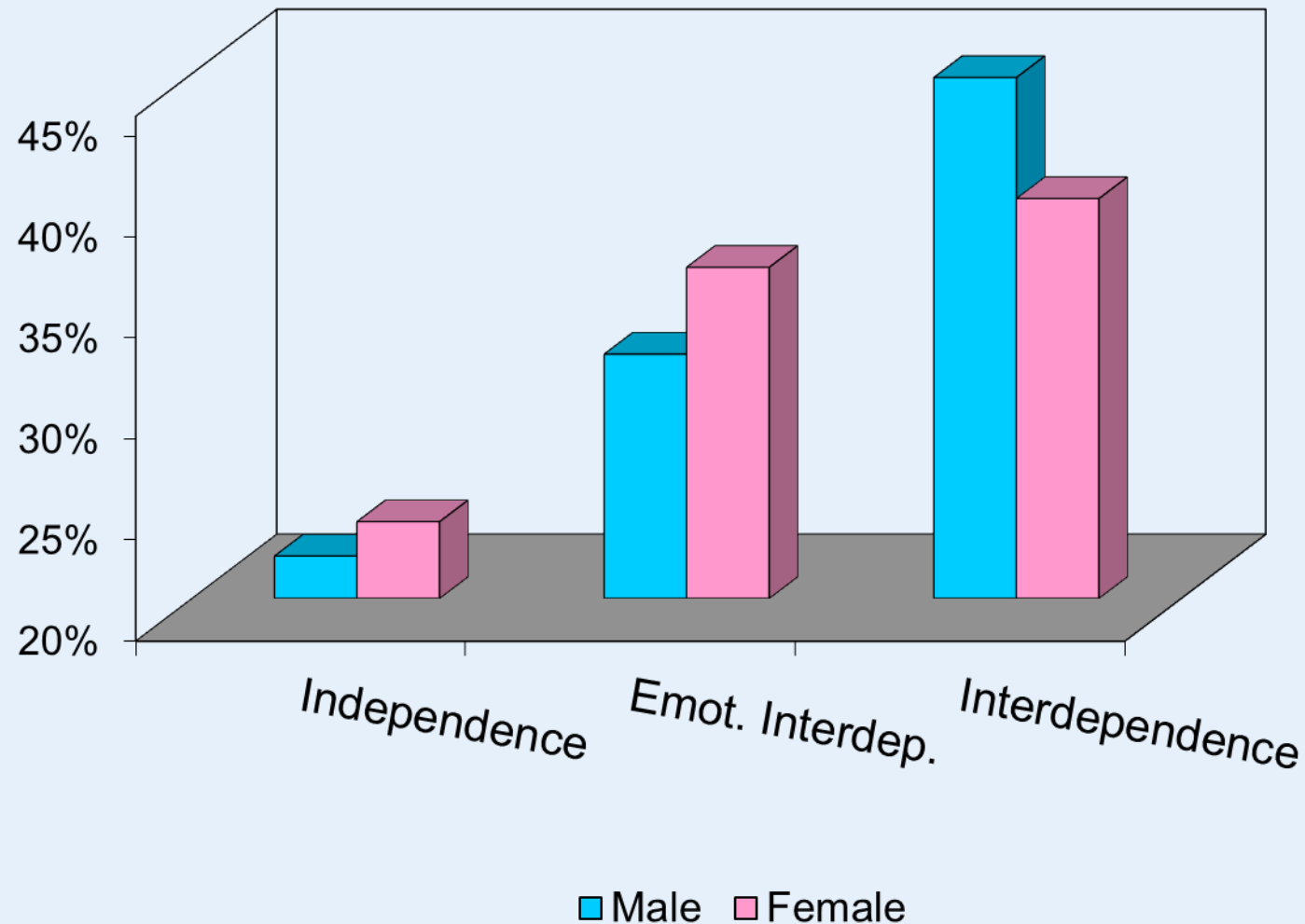


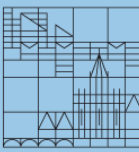
Cross-Cultural Distribution of Family Value Profiles



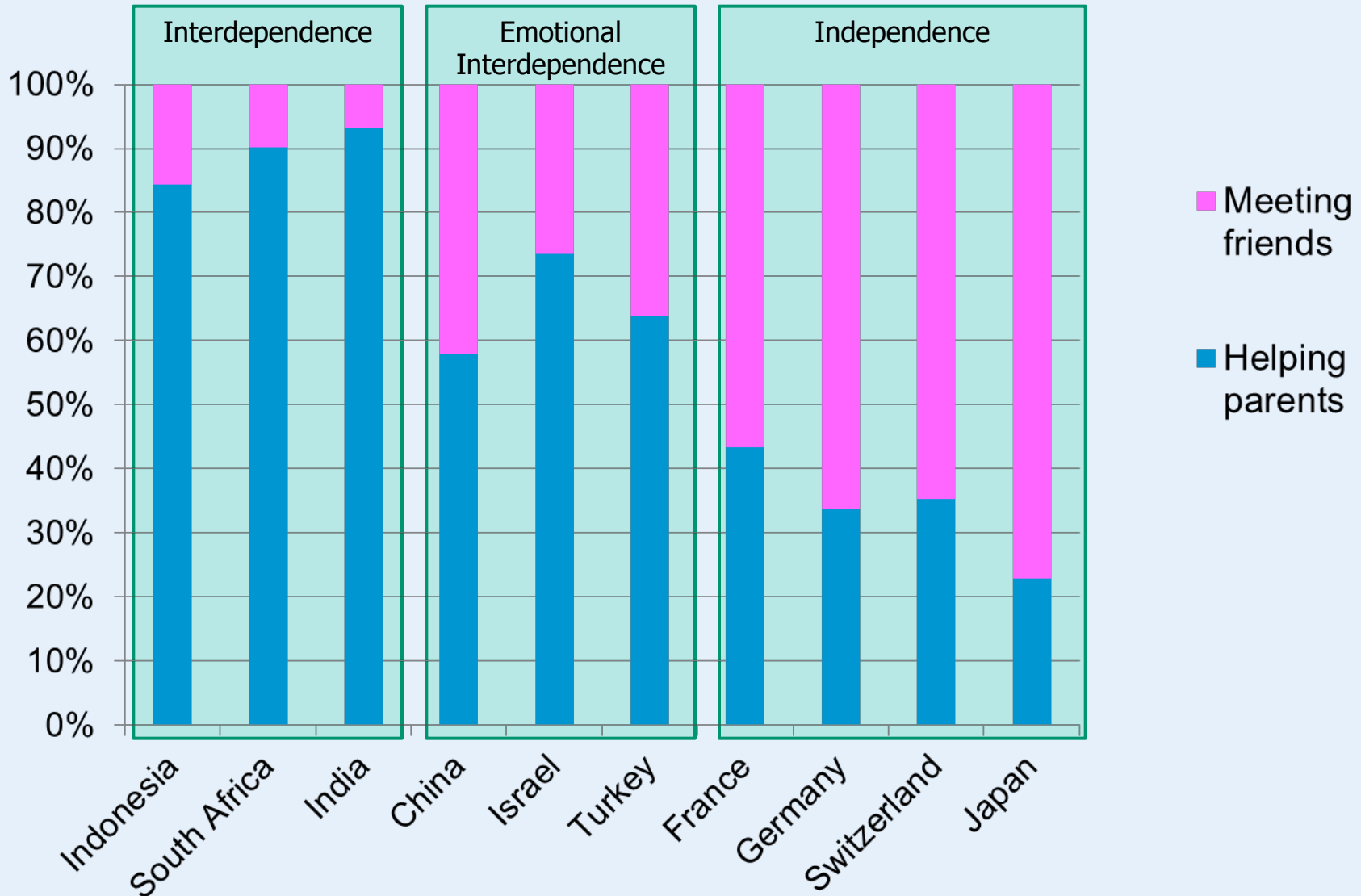


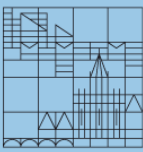
Gender Distribution of Value Profiles



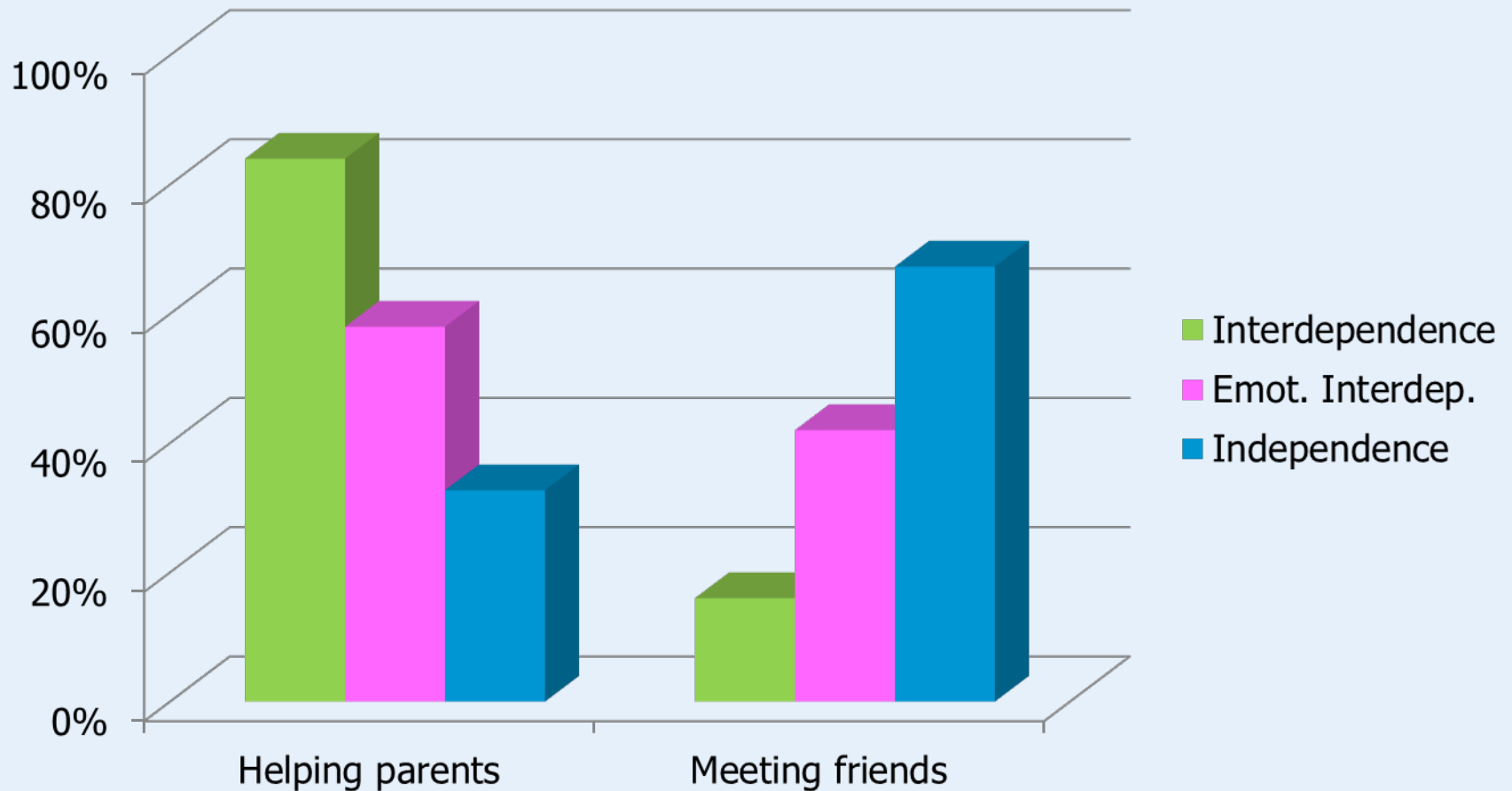


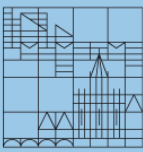
Cross-Cultural Distribution of Readiness to Support Parents



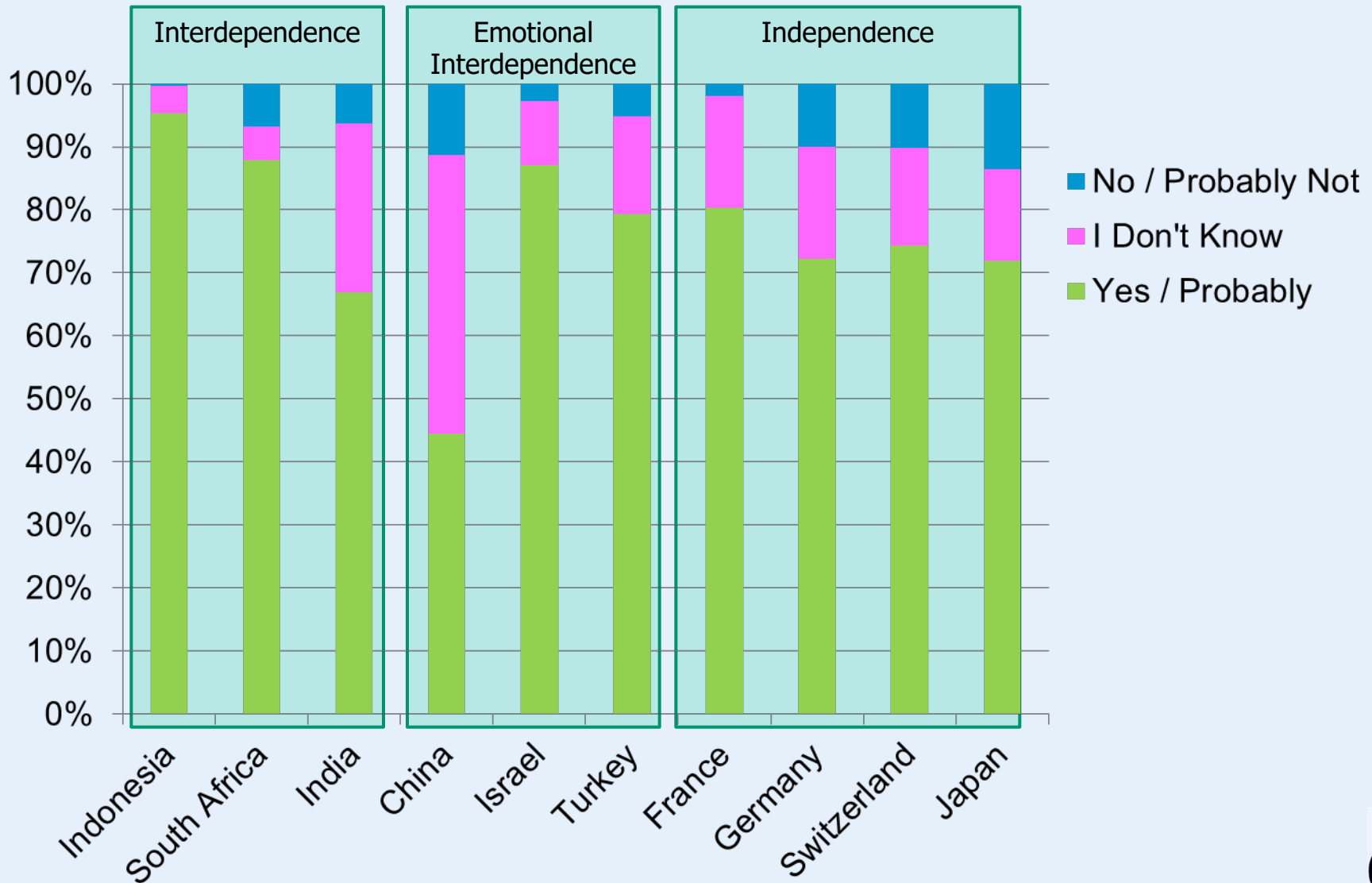


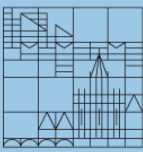
Family Value Profiles and Readiness to Support Parents



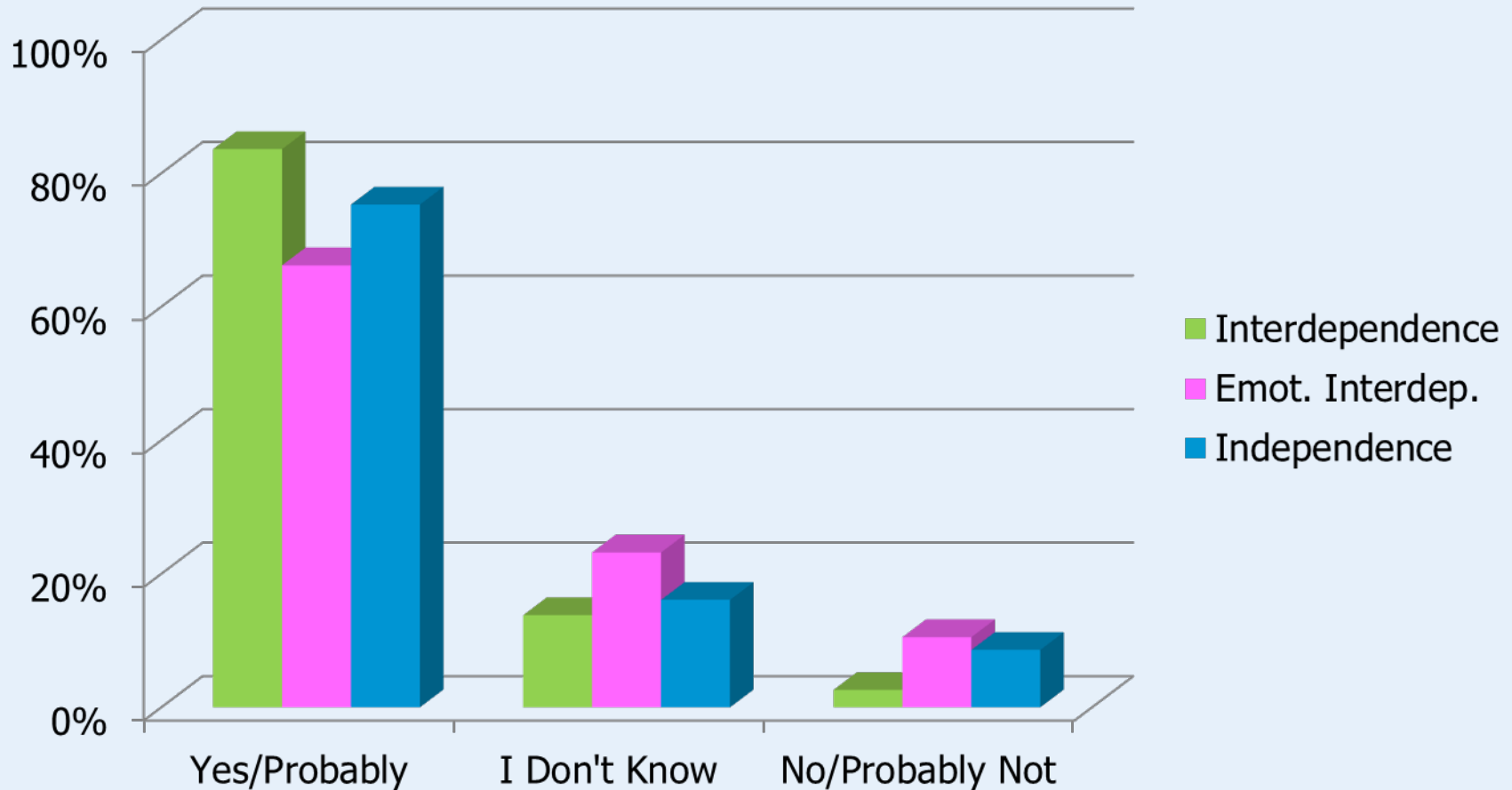


Cross-Cultural Distribution of the Intention to Have Children





Family Value Profiles and the Intention to Have Children





Discussion Study 1

- Cluster analyses in line with family model theory
- Predicted co-occurrence of high interdependence (emotional domain) and low utilitarian/normative value (material domain) of children
- Family value profiles strongly predict readiness to support parents across and within cultures
- Family value profiles predict adolescents' intention to have children
- Nevertheless: high emotional interdependence/family orientation in all cultures

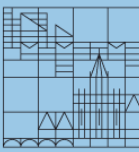




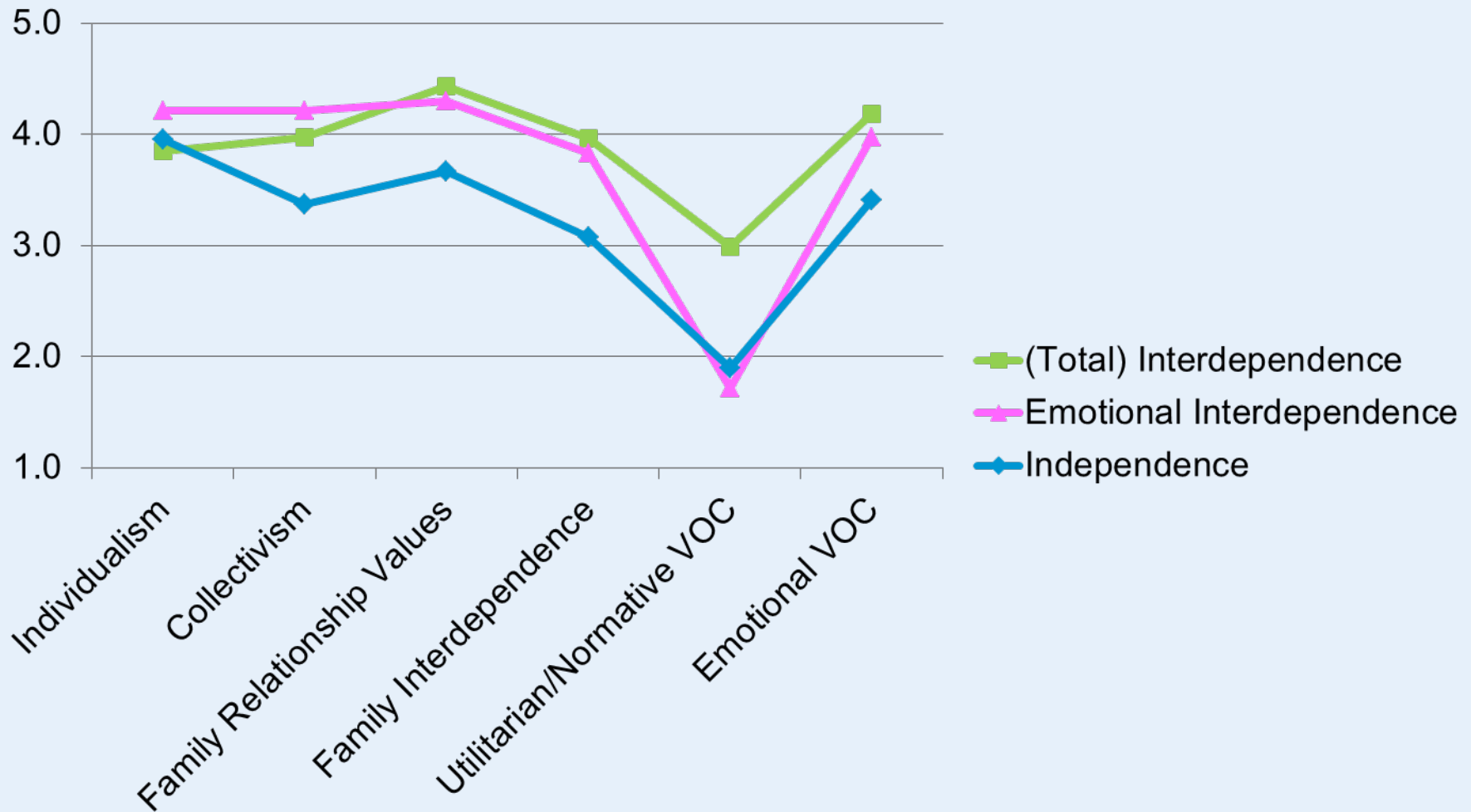
Aim of Study 2

- Replicate the Family Model Value Profiles found in Study 1
 - Individual-level cluster analysis of two European cultures (Poland, Germany)
 - Will a similar pattern be found and how will the cultures differ?
- Relation between family value patterns and parent-child relationship
 - German-Polish comparison of verbal Intimacy with mother, father, and grandmother (Furman & Buhrmester, 1985)
 - Explore the effect of family models on the readiness to support parents
 - Are the effects in line with the propositions of Family Model Theory?



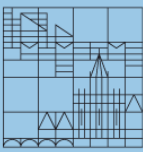


Family Value Profiles in Poland and Germany

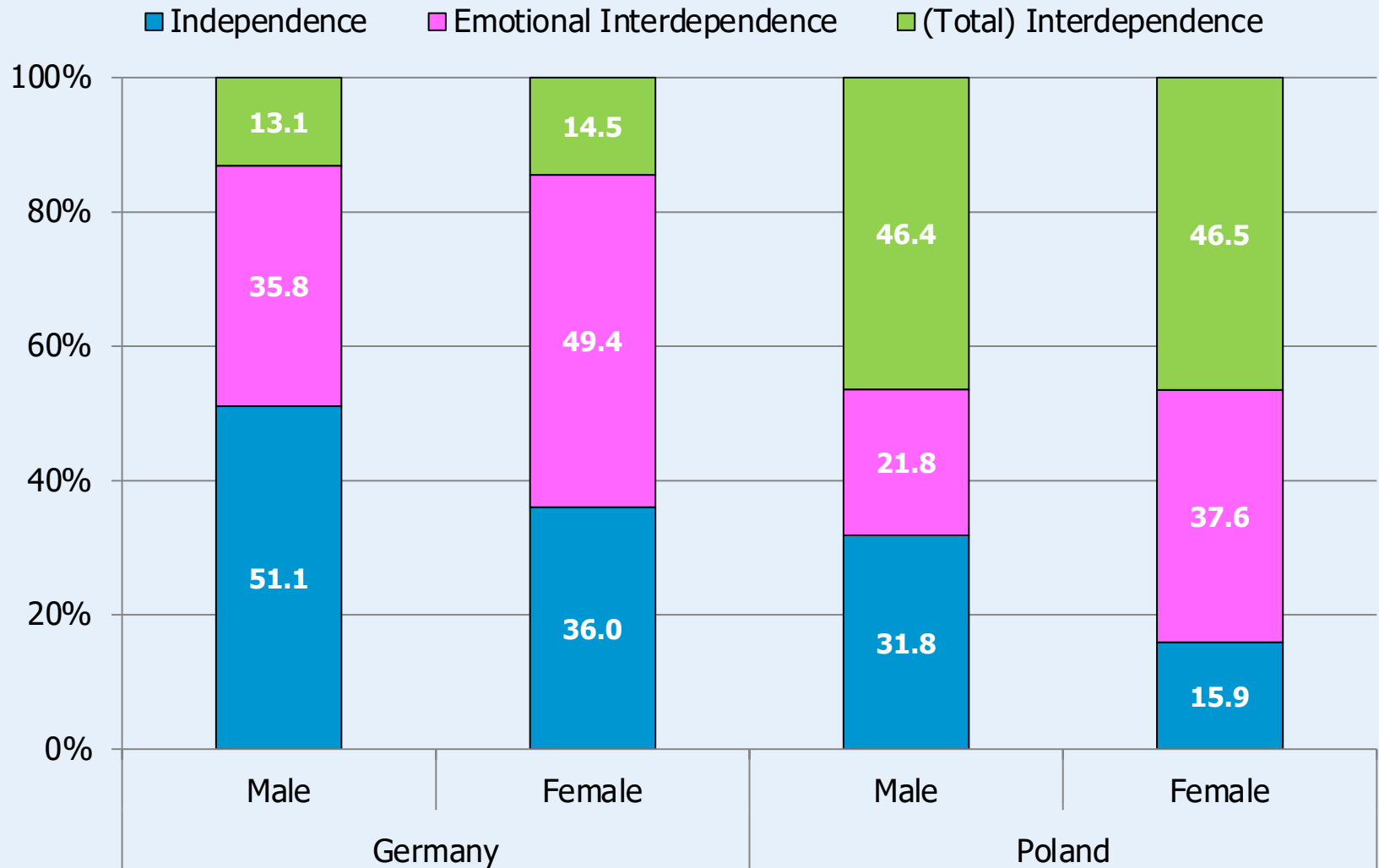


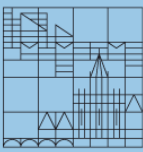
Note. Hierarchical + K-means Cluster analysis, N = 591 adolescents from Poland and Germany.



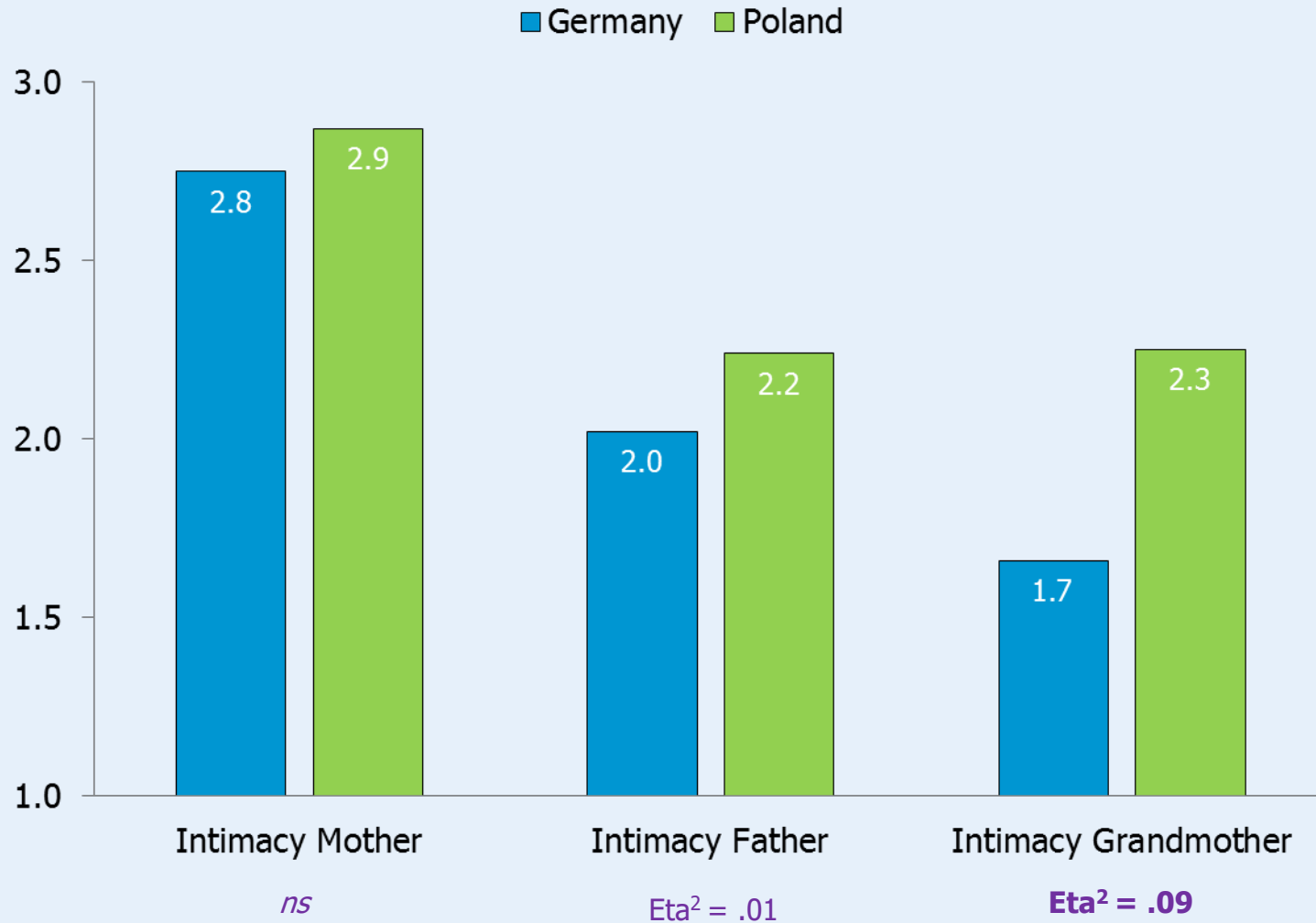


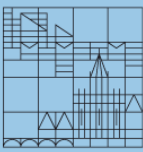
Distribution of Value Profiles across Cultures and Gender



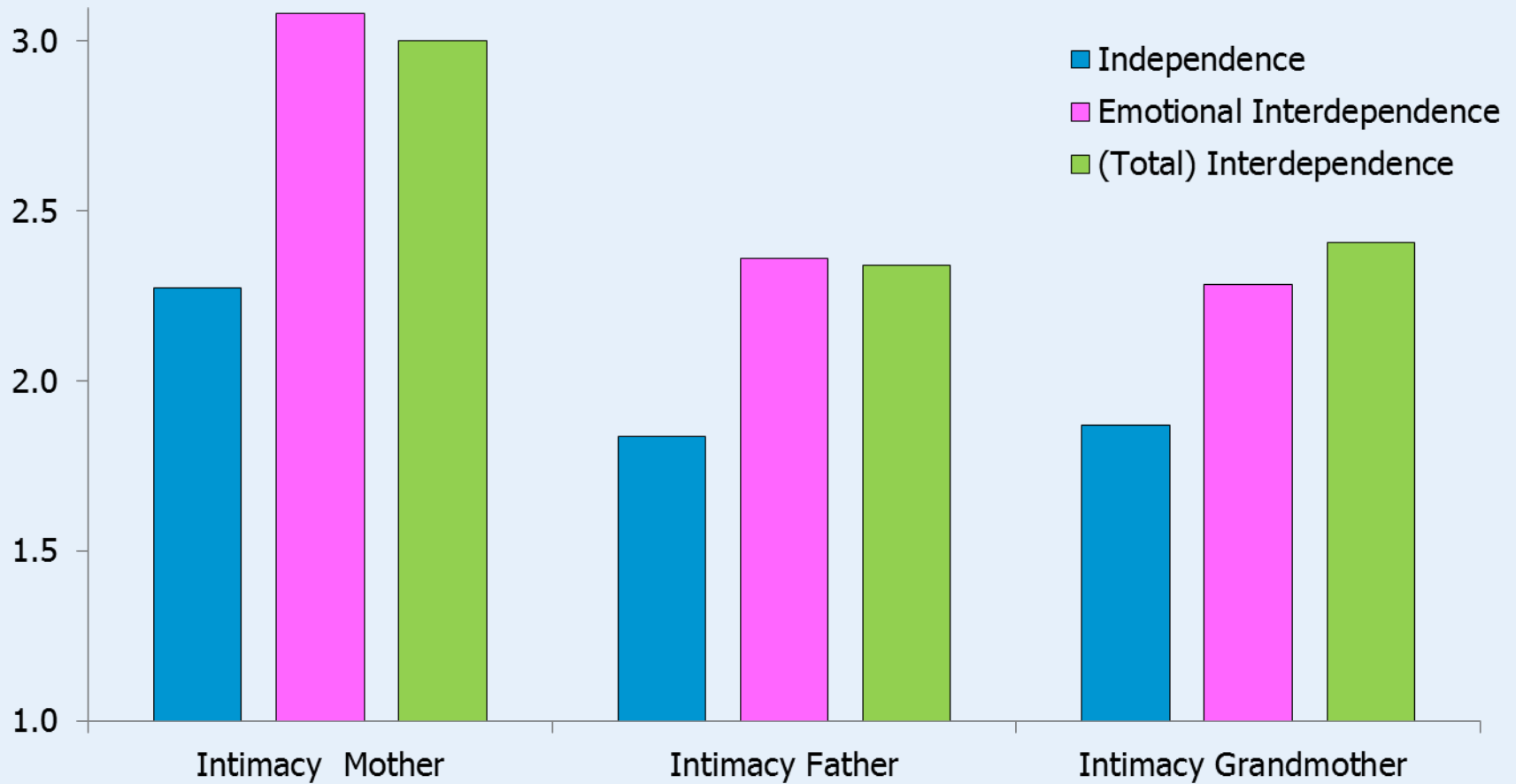


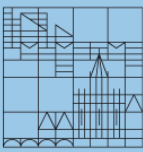
Cultural Differences in Relationship Quality



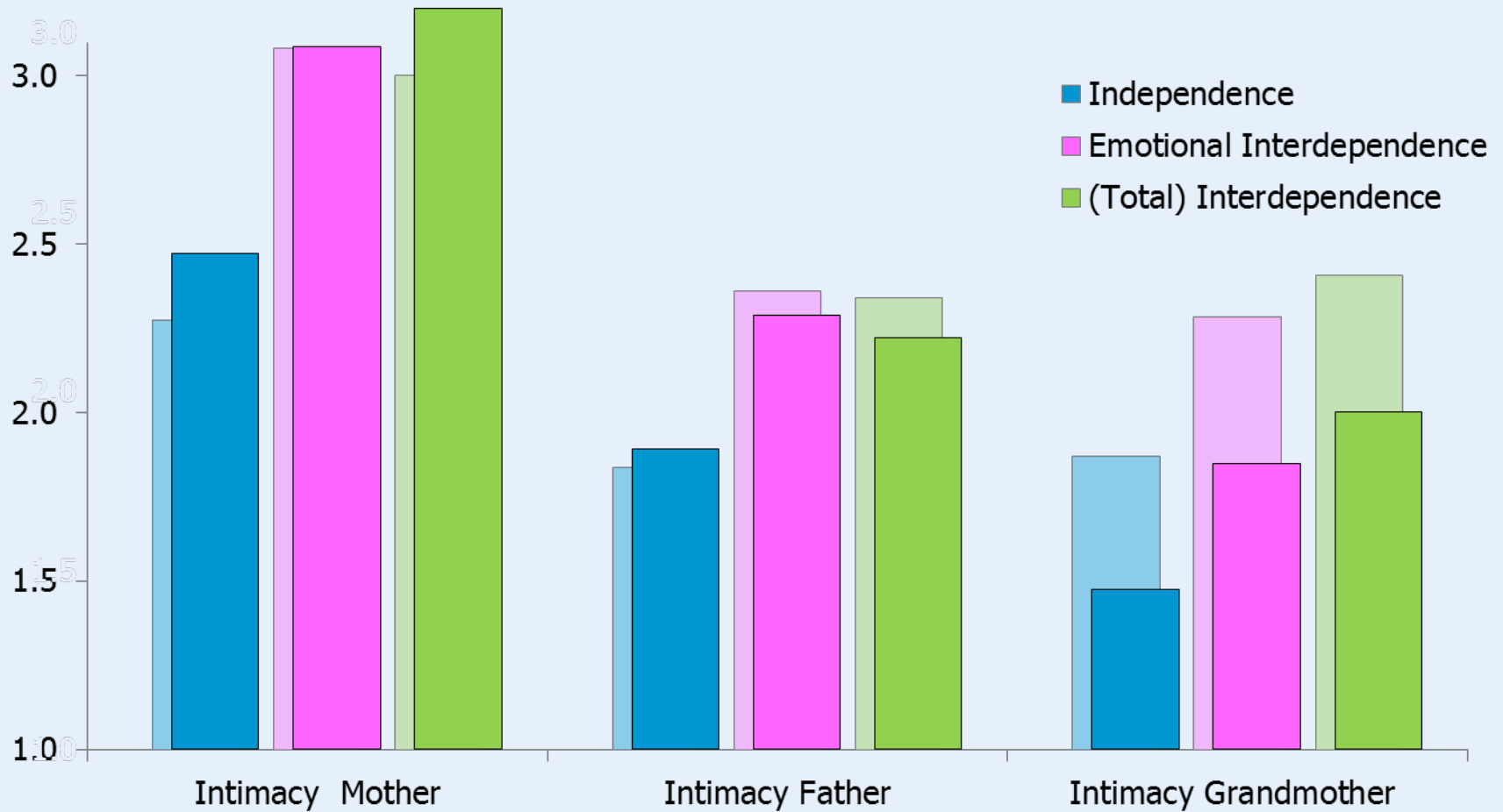


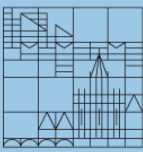
Family Value Profiles and Relationship Quality (Poland)





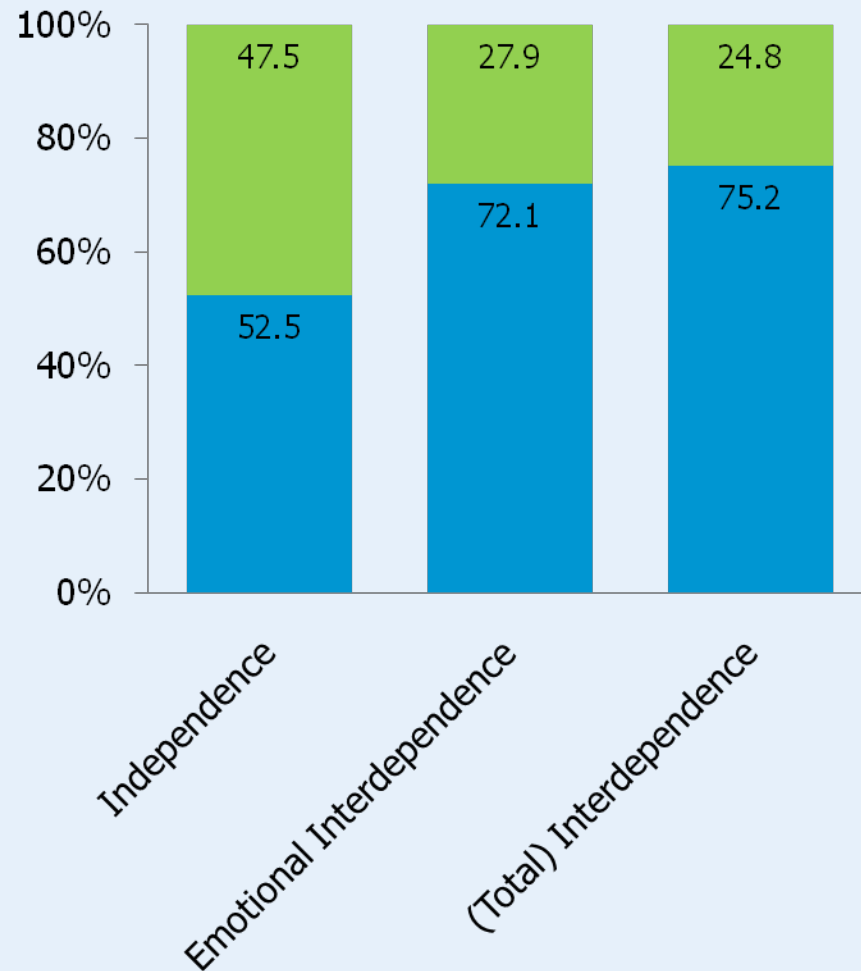
Family Value Profiles and Relationship Quality (Germany)



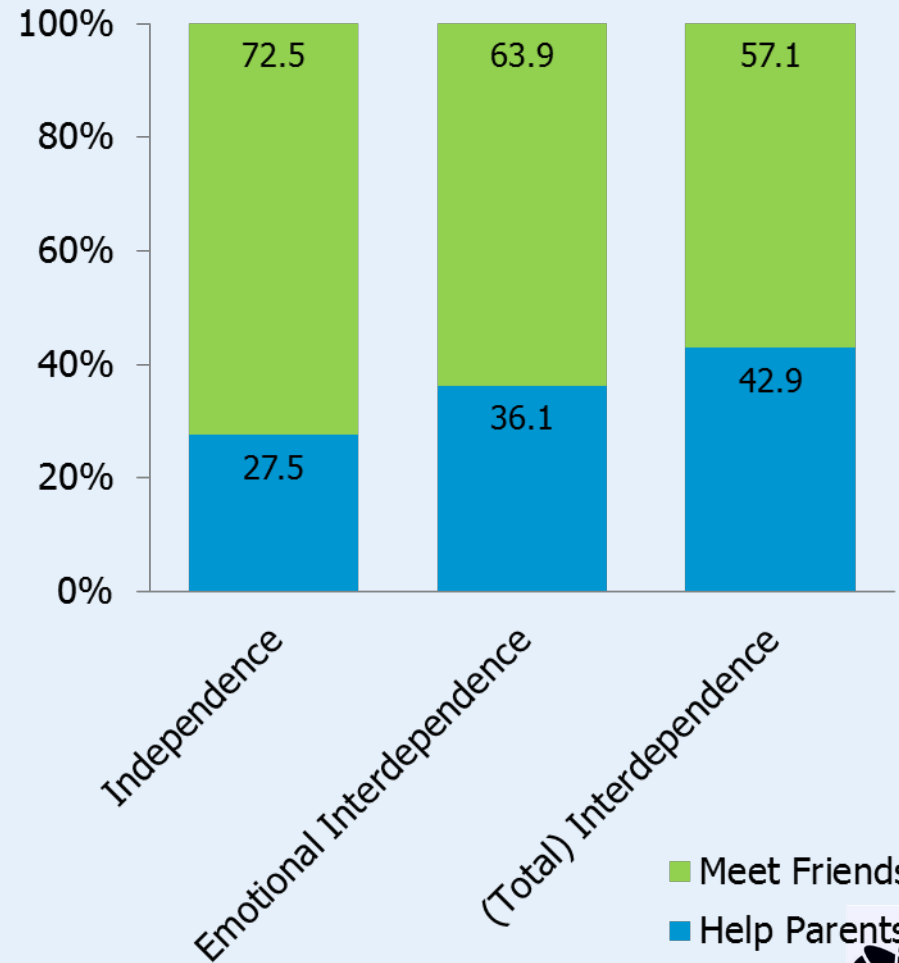


Family Value Profiles and Readiness to Help Parents

Poland

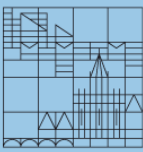


Germany



Meet Friends
Help Parents

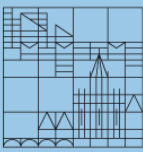




Discussion Study 2

- Value profiles in accordance with family model theory
 - Polish adolescents rather interdependent, but high in Individualism (Reykowski, 1994)
 - More females than males emotionally interdependent
- Value Profiles and Relationship Quality
 - Family model value profiles similar effects in both cultures
 - Relationship Quality (verbal intimacy with mother, father, grandmother)
 - Readiness to support parents (Helping parents vs. meeting friends)





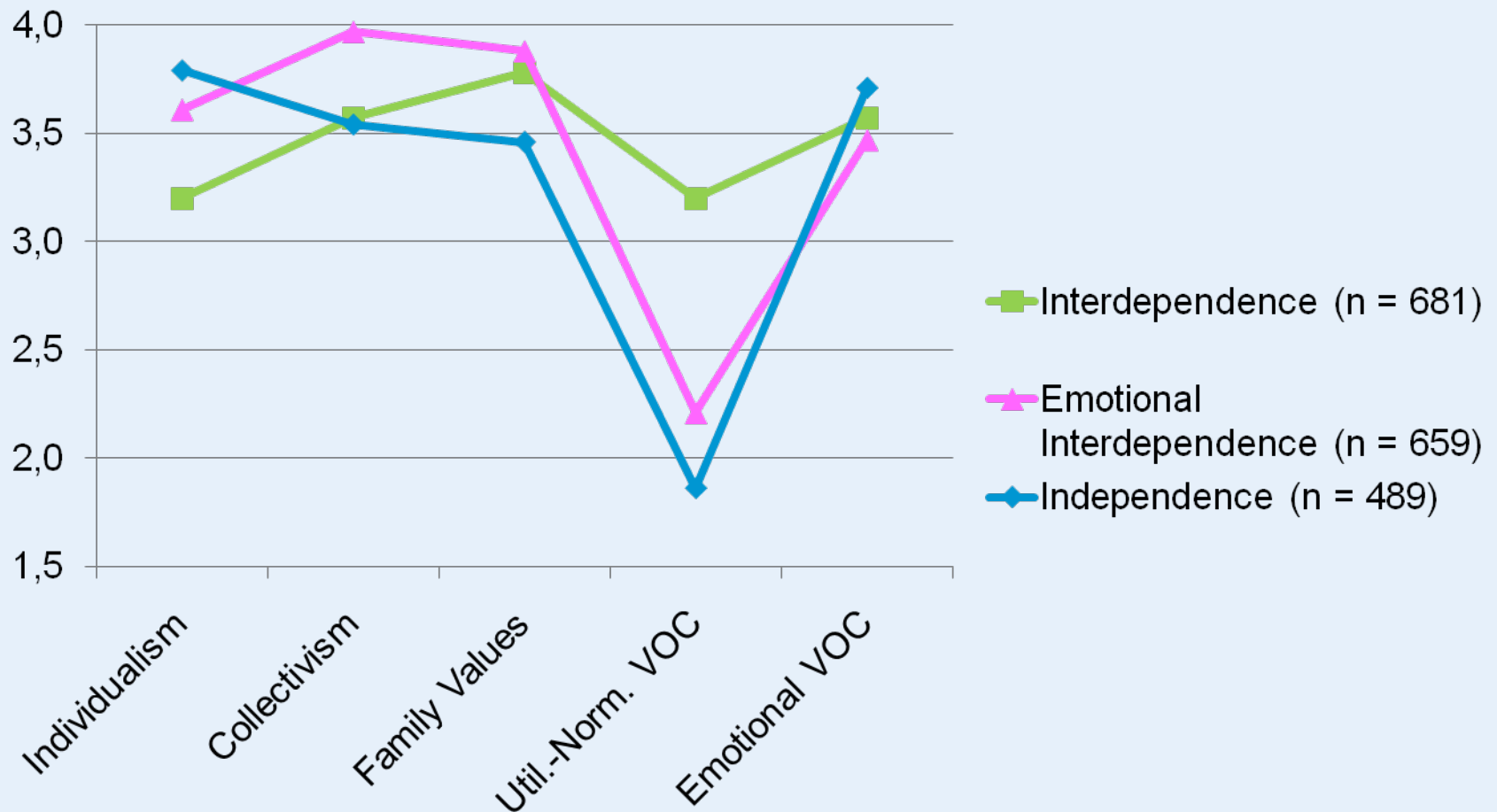
Aim of Study 3

- Replicate the Family Model Value Profiles in another
 - subsample of cultures
 - across generations
- Transmission (cross-generational similarity) of value profiles from mothers to their adolescent children across and within cultures
- Person-oriented approach new in transmission research
- In selected cultures:
 - **Germany** (Independent): $n = 311$ dyads
 - **Turkey** (Emotionally Interdependent): $n = 308$ dyads
 - **India** (Interdependent): $n = 300$ dyads



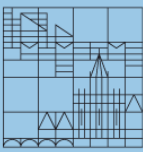


Family Value Profiles in Germany, Turkey and India

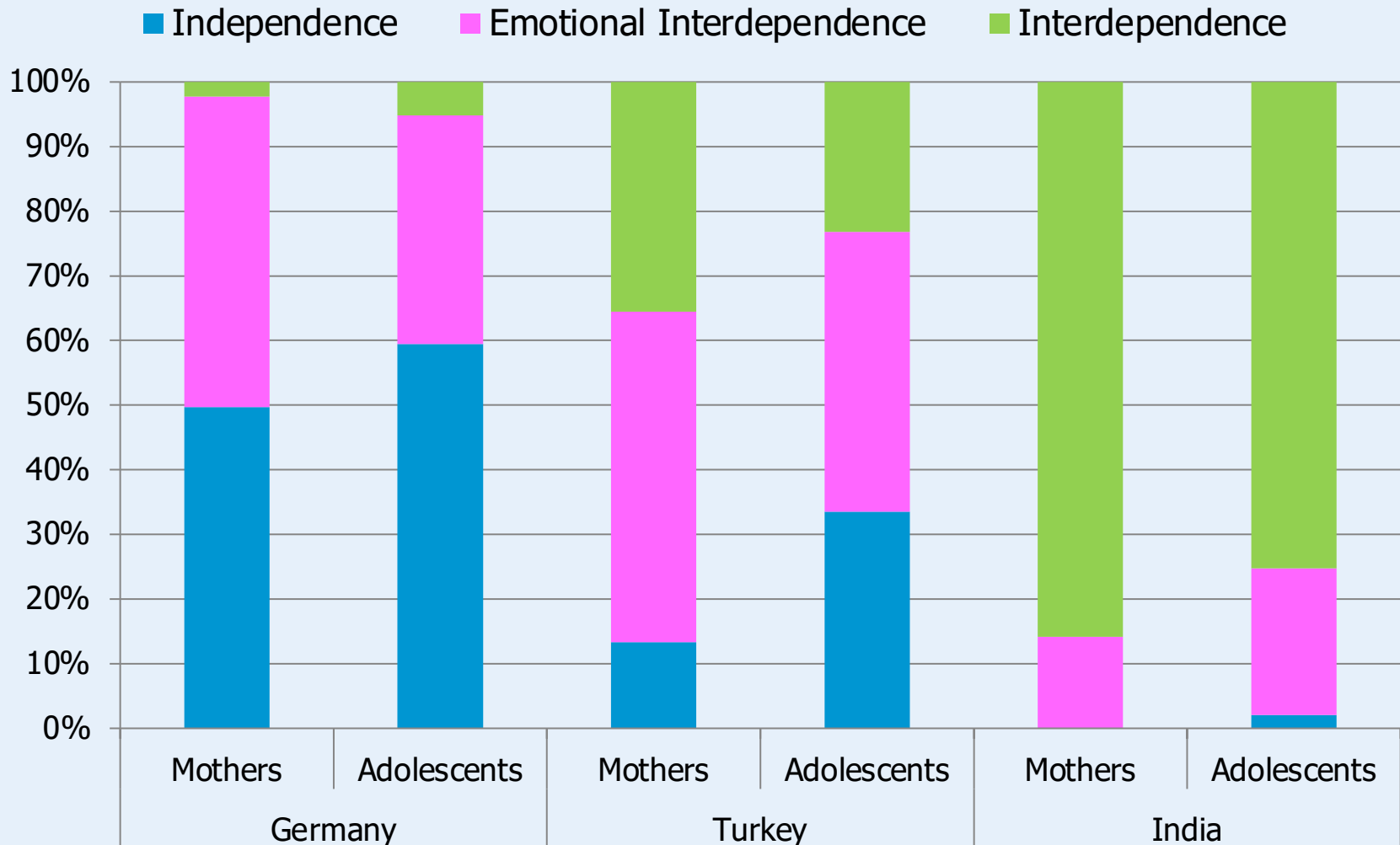


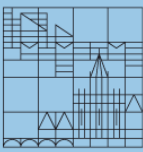
Note. Hierarchical + K-means Cluster analysis, adolescents and their mothers from Germany, Turkey, India. N = 1829





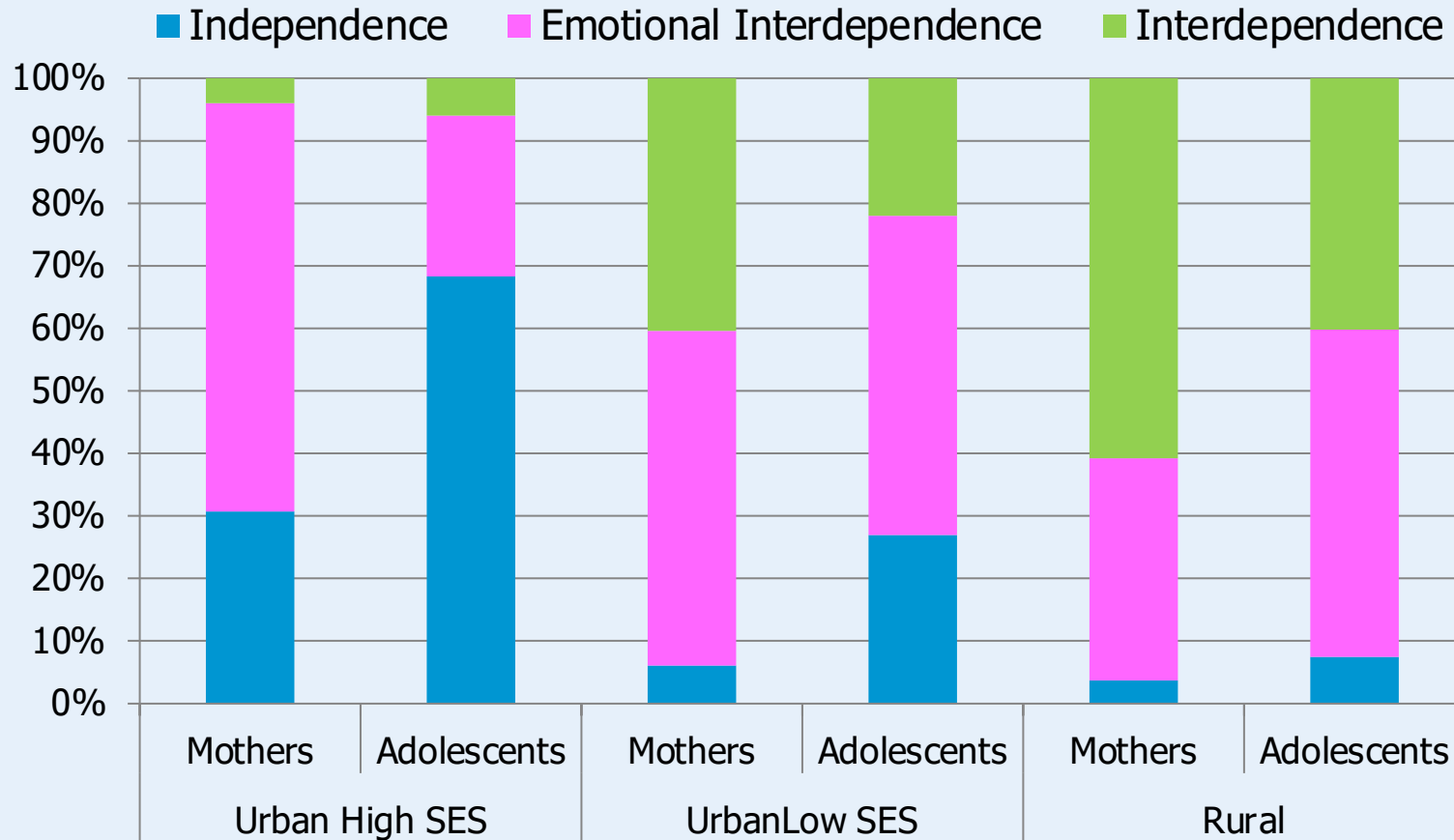
Family Value Profiles Across Cultures

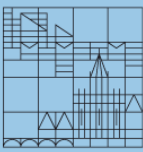




Family Value Profiles Across Regions

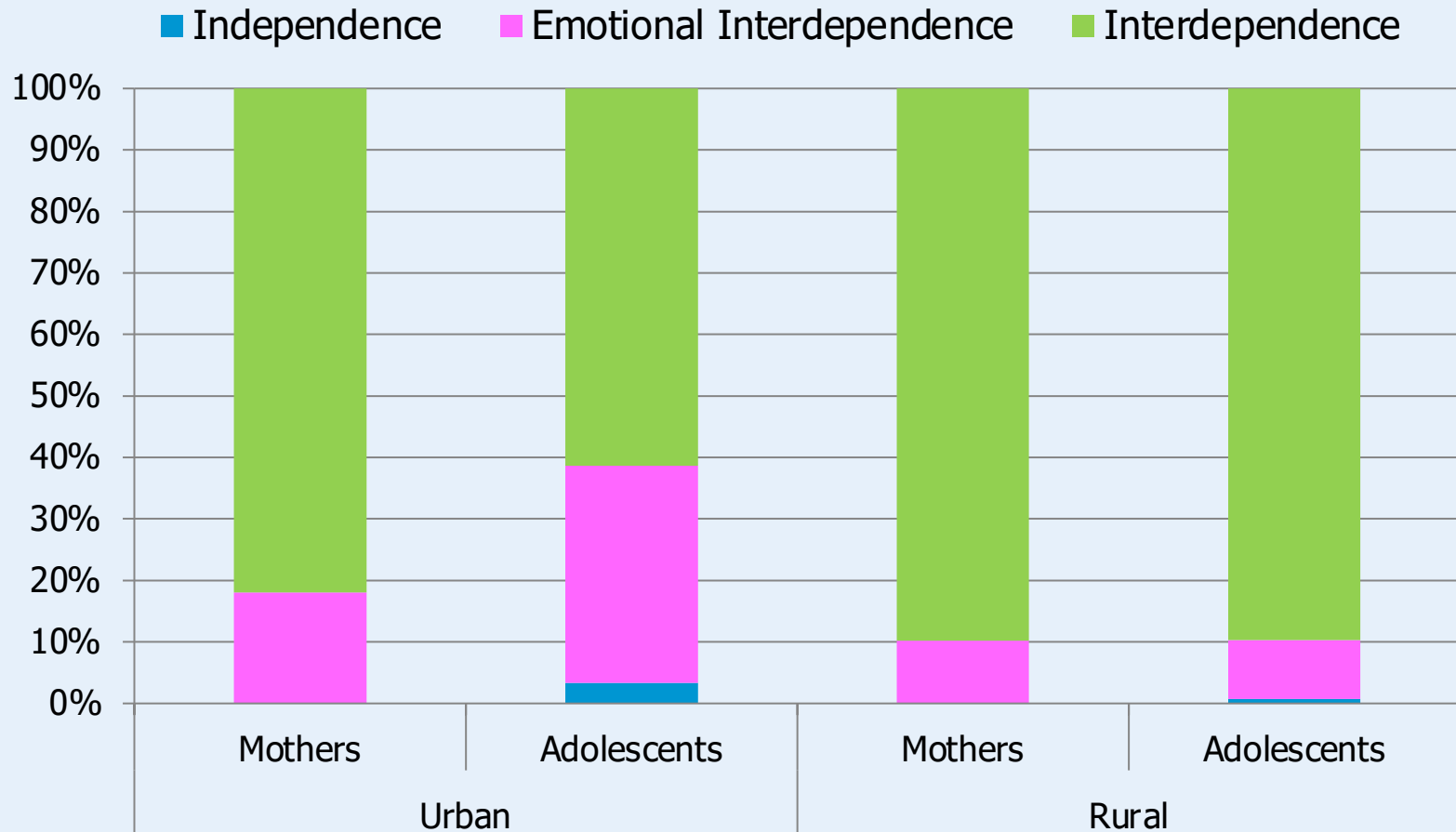
Turkey

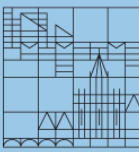




Family Value Profiles Across Regions

India





Transmission of Family Value Profiles

Pan-Cultural Analysis

Mothers						
Adolescents		Indep	Emo Inter	Interdep	Kappa	Tau b
	Indep	132	140	20	.38***	.57***
	Emo Inter	52	156	100		
	Interdep	9	51	247		

- Overall generational similarity substantial
- Deviations of adolescents' family models from their mothers' family models mostly in direction of more **independent** family models
- **But:** mixes culture-level transmission with individual-level transmission!

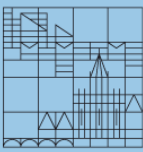




Transmission of Family Value Profiles (contd.)

Mothers						
Adolescents		Indep	Emo Inter	Interdep	Kappa	Tau b
	Germany				.15**	.18**
	Indep	103	77	2		
	Emo Inter	44	62	3		
	Interdep	5	9	2		
	Turkey				.19***	.38***
	Indep	29	61	14		
	Emo Inter	8	73	52		
	Interdep	4	23	43		
	India				.29***	.28***
	Indep		2	4	(Phi)	
	Emo Inter		21	45		
	Interdep		19	202		

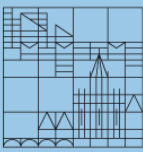




Discussion Study 3

- Replication of family value profiles successful
- Cross-cultural and cross-regional (Turkey, India) distributions of family value patterns according to expectations
- Cross-generational distribution hints to value changes in direction of more independent/emotionally interdependent patterns (+age effect?)
- Substantial generational similarity of family value patterns

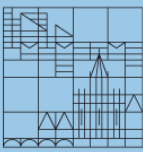




Overall Discussion and Conclusions

- Configurational (person-oriented) approach to the study of Family Models
 - Family Value Profiles identified through cluster analysis
 - Identified configuration of Family Model of Emotional Interdependence across
 - 10 very different cultures from the VOC study
 - 2 European cultures (Poland & Germany)
 - 3 ideal-typical cultures (Germany, Turkey, India) across generations (mothers & adolescents)
 - Transmission of Family Value Profiles
- Is the Emotional Interdependence in modernizing cultures transitional?
 - Convergence vs. Transition: Can we extrapolate to social change?
 - Japanese adolescents more in line with modernization theory (see also Georgas et al., 2006)
 - Values susceptible to Zeitgeist-influences, more implicit measures needed? (Kitayama et al., 2009)

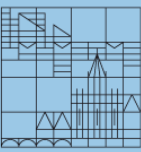




Limitations and Outlook

- C-C Comparison of values on Likert scales reliable and valid?
 - Reference group effect (Heine et al., 2002)
 - Here: Within-subject standardization (Smith, 2004)
 - Culture-specific meaning of measures/answering context (Tafarodi et al., 2010)
- Multilevel structural equivalence of Family Values: Isomorphism?
 - Not tested in the studies reported here (but see Mylonas, Pavlopoulos, & Georgas, 2008)
- Configurational approach suggested here focuses on Family Values
 - Family structure, family roles, parenting not included (but see Georgas et al., 2006)
- Future research should focus on a developmental and life-span perspective on the family across cultures (Trommsdorff, 2006, 2009)





Thank you for your attention!

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